PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

09-10

ANNUAL REPORT

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

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This annual report is also available in electronic format from the ministry's website at www.environment.gov.sk.ca

Letters of Transmittal

The Honourable Dr. Gordon L. Barnhart
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

May It Please Your Honour:

I respectfully submit the Annual Report for the Ministry of Environment for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010.

The Government of Saskatchewan is committed to delivering and building on its promises to Saskatchewan people. One of those promises is a commitment to increased transparency and accountability. The 2009-10 Annual Report is an important accountability document. It demonstrates progress, as of March 31, 2010, on the strategies, actions and performance measures provided in the Ministry of Environment Plan for 2009-10. The initiatives pursued in 2009-10, and the results achieved, are communicated to the legislature and to the Saskatchewan people through this report.

The Ministry of Environment works to protect the environment and promote sustainable use of natural resources to enhance economic and social benefits. The ministry continues to make significant progress on implementing a results-based model for environmental regulation in Saskatchewan that will improve protection of the environment, while promoting innovative new tools in environmental management. Following a statutory review, amendments to support the results- based environmental management system were introduced for The Environmental Management and Protection Act, The Environmental Assessment Act and The Forest Resources Management Act. Work continued on the development of a Saskatchewan Environmental Code – including ongoing stakeholder consultations – enhanced information management for increased transparency and a re-organization of the ministry's structure, including the creation of a Client Services Office.

The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act was re-introduced into the legislature to provide for the regulation of major greenhouse gas emitters and to establish the foundation of Saskatchewan's plan to meet provincial targets of reducing emissions by 2020 to 20% of the 2006 levels and to promote investments in low-carbon technologies.

The ministry continues to work to help Saskatchewan people and communities Go Green, to protect and conserve our natural resources and to ensure that Saskatchewan communities have access to safe, clean water.

The ministry's Plan for 2010-11 aligns with the government's vision for a secure and prosperous Saskatchewan, leading the country in economic and population growth, while providing opportunity for a high quality of life for all. I will report on the ministry's progress in the 2010-11 Annual Report.

Respectfully submitted,

Dustin Duncan
Minister of Environment

To Minister Dustin Duncan
Ministry of Environment

Dear Sir:

I respectfully submit the Annual Report for the Ministry of Environment for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010. I acknowledge responsibility for this report and declare that the information contained within the report is accurate and reliable. I further acknowledge responsibility for the financial administration and management control of the Ministry of Environment.

Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth Quarshie
Deputy Minister

Introduction

This annual report presents the Ministry of Environment's activities and results for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010. It reports on public commitments made and other key accomplishments of the ministry.

With the release of the Ministry Plan for 2009-10, results are provided on the publicly committed strategies, actions and performance measures identified in the Plan. This report also demonstrates progress made on Government commitments as stated in the Government Direction for 2009-10, the Minister's Mandate letter, throne speeches, and other commitments.

The 2009-10 Annual Report sets the stage for the 2011-12 planning and budgeting process by providing an opportunity to assess the accomplishments, results, and lessons learned, and identifying how to build on past successes for the benefit of Saskatchewan people.

Alignment with Government's Direction

The Ministry of Environment's activities in 2009-10 align with Government's vision and three goals:

Our Government's Vision

A secure and prosperous Saskatchewan, leading the country in economic and population growth, while providing a high quality of life for all.

Government's Goals

- Sustain Economic Growth for the benefit of Saskatchewan People, ensuring the economy is ready for growth and positioning Saskatchewan to meet the challenges of economic and population growth and development.
- Secure Saskatchewan as a safe place to live and raise a family where people are confident in their future, ensuring the people of Saskatchewan benefit from the growing economy.
- Keep Government's Promises and fulfill the commitments of the election, operating with integrity and transparency, accountable to the people of Saskatchewan.

Together, all ministries and agencies support the achievement of Government's three goals and work towards a secure and prosperous Saskatchewan.

To support the goal of Growth, the ministry continues to make significant progress on implementing a results-based model for environmental regulation in Saskatchewan that will improve protection of the environment, while promoting innovative new tools in environmental management. Following a statutory review, amendments to support the results- based environmental management system were introduced for The Environmental Management and Protection Act, The Environmental Assessment Act and The Forest Resources Management Act. Work continued on the development of a Saskatchewan Environmental Code – including ongoing stakeholder consultations – enhanced information management for increased transparency and a re-organization of the ministry's structure, including the creation of a Client Services Office. The ministry has also made internal changes to support the move towards this new environmental management model.

Progress has been made on managing sustainable use of natural resources to increase economic benefits which also support the government's goal of growth. For example, the ministry has been leading the land use planning process to inform development and resource allocation decisions, taken steps to support forest industry revitalization and made changes in support of natural resource based tourism. Performance measures such as the number of hectares of Crown Land under Integrated Land Use Plans and the number of hunting and angling licences sold demonstrate our progress towards this goal.

The government's goal of Security is supported by the ministry in a number of strategies. First, the ministry has made progress on preventing and reducing the risks to the health of people and the environment. Progress on this is demonstrated through such measures as the air quality index, drinking water quality compliance and the percentage of waste recycled. The ministry also continues to maintain healthy air, land, water and ecosystems that support native biological diversity. The measure of the percentage of land protected as part of the Representative Areas Network demonstrates the ministry's performance in relation to its goal. The Ministry of Environment is also leading the government's efforts to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and supported the delivery of the province's Go Green plan.

The Ministry of Environment has also made progress in support of the final government goal of Keeping Promises. The ministry enhanced cooperation among western provinces in environmental and resource management and worked cooperatively with First Nations and Métis people in environmental and resource management.

Ministry Overview

The mandate of the Ministry of Environment is to work with Saskatchewan stakeholders to protect our water, air and natural resources to achieve a high environmental standard and to support sustainable development in the usage of these resources. The ministry guides government efforts to help Saskatchewan people and communities Go Green and to meet provincial greenhouse gas emission targets.

A new organizational structure was established for the ministry by March 31, 2010. The ministry recognized that there was opportunity to improve the existing organizational structure to increase the ministry's effectiveness and efficiency. An evaluation was done of the ministry's organizational structure, workforce capabilities, and culture to realign the organization to the new results-based regulatory model and to create a high performance organization. An organizational chart is available in Appendix A and further details on the specific organizational changes are included in the information on ministry operations below.

The ministry's operations can be divided into the following key lines of business:

Environmental Assessment manages the government's environmental impact assessment process to ensure that development proposals are planned in an environmentally responsible manner and that the public has an opportunity to understand the potential impacts associated with a development and express their concerns.

Climate Change leads the development of the provincial Go Green Fund efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and delivers initiatives in support of a government-wide approach to improved environmental management in the province.

Industrial develops and manages environmental protection components of the following: mining operations; industrial and commercial operations; hazardous materials spills and environmental emergencies; impacted (contaminated) sites; and hazardous substances and waste dangerous goods storage facilities. There are over 100 operating industries and mines that are regulated and inspected by the Ministry of Environment. This branch was formed as a result of a reorganization of the former Environmental Protection Branch effective May 1, 2009.

Municipal develops and delivers: drinking water program management; wastewater program management; solid waste program management; waste minimization, recycling and stewardship program oversight; Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment coordination and standards workgroup participation; surface water quality monitoring and aquatic nuisance control; and environmental information services for both Municipal and Industrial branches. It also provides financial support to the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority which is mandated to manage and protect source water quality and SARCAN for the Beverage Container Collection and Recycling System.

This branch was also formed as a result of a reorganization of the former Environmental Protection Branch effective May 1, 2009.

Technical Resources provides science-based leadership and support on complex environmental issues and focuses on expert advice, training and assistance throughout the ministry. It also leads the development of the Environmental Code to ensure that there are no material adverse effects and fosters innovation with a clear goal of environmental protection.

This branch was formed to address the need for the ministry to have a group of technical specialists to advise the minister, adjudicate submissions and expedite the business of the ministry to adequately serve proponents and the public and operations that typically have access to highly qualified staff and consultants.

Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity provides programs to ensure that sustainable fish and wildlife populations, biological diversity and healthy ecosystems remain available for the recreational, social and economic benefit of Saskatchewan people. The Fish and Wildlife Development Fund receives a portion of the revenue from hunting, trapping and angling licence sales to secure ecologically-important fish and wildlife habitat and promote resource education and endangered species programming.

Compliance and Field Services develops and delivers province-wide compliance and field enforcement programs, based on the ministry's compliance strategy and risk assessment, to protect the environment and manage natural resource use. It maintains a hazardous spill emergency response unit and an enforcement call centre. It also provides compliance and field services in provincial parks to the Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport on a cost-recovery basis.

Land develops and administers policies and programs for the management of Crown resource land to maintain a healthy eco-system, in balance with land use. It issues permits and leases for petroleum and mineral exploration and development, wild rice production, building cabins, operating outfitting camps and peat harvesting. It implements integrated land use plans on Crown lands and responds to Treaty Land Entitlement and specific land claims involving Crown land.

Fire Management and Forest Protection plans and delivers risk-informed forest fire management activities, including detection, preparedness and suppression. It maintains an aerial firefighting fleet, a radio communications network and meteorological services and provides for recoverable costs incurred while assisting other jurisdictions with fire suppression. It conducts public wildfire awareness, risk mitigation and educational programs.

Forest Services develops and administers policies and programs to deliver an ecosystem-based approach to managing provincial forests. It allocates forest resources to promote sustainable forest industry development, monitors forest health and administers forest inventory and renewal programs. It also provides corporate geomatics services.

Aboriginal Relations provides leadership, coordination and integration of the Ministry of Environment's Aboriginal programs enabling the ministry, First Nations and Métis peoples, stakeholders and the public to work co-operatively towards common goals and assist the government in meeting its legal obligations and the interests of Aboriginal people.

Central Management and Services provides executive direction and centrally-managed services in the areas of finance, information management, communications, planning and other operational services, including accommodations required for the delivery of the ministry's mandate. It also provides financial and administrative services to the Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport on a cost-recovery basis.

Strategic Planning and Performance Improvement Branch provides planning, risk and performance analysis as well as training coordination for the ministry. This includes strategic plan development, risk analysis and management, business continuity planning, and coordination of occupational health and safety programs. The branch is also responsible for oversight of the Results-Based Reform implementation program.

The ministry has 18 pieces of legislation and associated regulations. Some of the legislation designed to ensure sustainable development and effective pollution prevention and resource management throughout the province includes: The Environmental Assessment Act; The Environmental Management and Protection Act; The Forest Resources Management Act; The Prairie and Forest Fires Act; The Wildlife Act; The Fisheries Act (Saskatchewan); and The Provincial Lands Act. A number of the ministry's acts and associated regulations are being revised as the ministry transitions to a results-based regulatory model. There was one new piece of legislation introduced in 2009-10 which was Protection of the Wild Ponies of the Bronson Forest Act.

The ministry maintains 52 field offices located in communities throughout the province and delivers a broad range of programs. In 2009-10, the Ministry of Environment's Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) allocation was 1,040.3. The actual FTE utilization for 2009-10 was 981.6, a variance of 58.7 FTEs. The variance between budgeted and actual was mainly due to difficulties in recruiting qualified candidates, as well as vacancies that were held pending finalization of the organizational requirements for the ministry's move to a results-based regulatory framework.

Progress in 2009-10

The Ministry of Environment supports the Government's goal to Sustain Economic Growth for the benefit of Saskatchewan People, ensuring the economy is ready for growth and positioning Saskatchewan to meet the challenges of economic and population growth and development.

The ministry has developed two strategies to guide our work towards achievement of this goal.

Deliver effective results-base environmental regulation

Results

- In 2009-10, the ministry made significant progress towards legislative review of key pieces of environmental legislation. Drafting of proposed changes to The Environmental Assessment Act, The Forest Resources Management Act, and The Environmental Management and Protection Act were all completed and introduced for legislative review in December 2009. It is anticipated that these legislative items will be passed during the spring 2010 legislative session.

- Consultations with stakeholder groups such as business organizations, academics, environmental non-government organizations, municipal and industry representatives on legislative amendments continued. The ministry held two rounds of consultations with stakeholders to provide an overview of the general direction the ministry was proposing for the implementation of results-based regulation and to discuss details of proposed legislative amendments. Also, the first phase of the development of a Saskatchewan Environmental Code started in 2009-10 with the formation of an internal code development committee to establish a proposed outline for the code. Two stakeholder information sessions were held in Regina and Saskatoon to provide an introduction to the proposed code and to provide an opportunity for stakeholder input on the development of the code and the use of Qualified Persons.

- The Ministry of Environment has also implemented a new organizational structure in support of the new environmental management model. An evaluation was completed of the ministry's organizational structure, workforce capabilities, and culture to realign the organization to a new results-based regulatory model and to create a high performance organization. A new service model was designed as a result of this evaluation and a new organizational structure was established by March 31, 2010. The new organizational structure is available in Appendix A. In support of this change, a learning and development strategy was developed to support the ministry in implementing results-based environmental management. Key strategies include the following: enhance ministry leadership and management capabilities; enhance audit, technical and science capabilities; and promote and support desired culture through learning and development.

- Effective information technology and information management systems and processes are essential to the delivery of effective results-based environmental regulation. The ministry initiated the Information Management (IM) Transformation Project to enhance the ministry's information management and technology capabilities and capacity. Results of this initiative are: a defined regulatory compliance business model; supporting information architecture; and a roadmap of activities/projects that support the IM transformation.

Manage sustainable use of natural resources to increase economic benefits

Results

- The ministry continued to lead land use planning to inform development and resource allocation decisions that are supported by diverse stakeholders and user groups. Currently there are 7.3 million hectares of Crown resource lands under land use plans with an additional seven million hectares undergoing the planning process. A final draft plan of the Misinipiy (North Central) land use plan was completed and it is anticipated that the Misinipiy plan and the Nisbet Forest plans will be approved in 2010-11. Ongoing land use planning processes include Buffalo Pound (which is nearing completion), Pinehouse Dipper, Athabasca, Clearwater, and Fort à la Corne. Completed land use plans include the Great Sand Hills, Manitou Sand Hills, Pasquia Porcupine, Prince Albert Model Forest, La Ronge, and Amisk-Atik.

- The ministry supports Aboriginal participation in natural resource development through a variety of processes such as co-management boards, advisory committees, consultation meetings, etc. The land use planning process provides ongoing opportunity for the participation of Aboriginal people, as well as users and others with interests in natural resource management by actively engaging local people and communities in intensive planning meetings and discussions, as well as through implementation activities once plans have been finalized.

- The ministry made progress towards the development of a risk-based, provincial compliance plan. In 2009-10, Compliance and Field Services developed and implemented a branch level compliance plan. The provincial compliance plan focuses compliance assurance and monitoring on areas of highest priority within the ministry mandate. To achieve this, an internal, ministry-wide compliance committee has been established to develop a new compliance and enforcement plan reflective of the new legislation and a results-based regulatory environment. The work of this committee will link into the organizational development, compliance audit and information technology initiatives that are ongoing in the ministry. The complete plan and supporting processes will be delivered in the fall of 2010. (2007 Mandate Letter commitment)

- A review of The Provincial Lands Act has been initiated and work is ongoing regarding revisions to the legislation.

- Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a fatal brain disease found in deer and elk. Management and control of CWD in the province's wild white-tailed deer, mule deer and elk continues to be an important program priority under wildlife disease management. Management of CWD continues to evolve; however, the ministry recognizes that eradication of the disease is no longer an option. A sub-committee of the Minister's wildlife advisory committee was created to assist in setting strategic direction and annual program planning. Free testing of hunter submitted samples continued with an emphasis on targeted surveillance to determine the geographic spread and prevalence of the disease.

- The Ministry of Environment through its Lands Branch facilitates land acquisitions by Treaty Land Entitlement First Nations and those First Nations with Specific Claim agreements. In 2009-10, the ministry was involved in 14 active Treaty Land Entitlement selections and Specific Claims affecting 23,712 hectares of Crown resource land administered by the ministry. Between April 1, 2009 and March 31, 2010 the ministry responded to 27 requests involving Crown land administered by the ministry and responded to 152 requests involving private land or Crown land administered by other ministries. Since implementation of the 1992 Treaty Land Entitlement Framework Agreement process, the ministry has sold 85,433 hectares of Crown resource land for $13.1 million through 61 different land selections; these lands have been designated or are in the process of being designated by the federal government as new Indian Reserves in Saskatchewan.

- The ministry works to facilitate orderly and sustainable industry growth in the oil/gas/mineral exploration sectors by conducting environmental reviews and approving surface access to mineral and petroleum projects where appropriate. In 2009-10 the ministry was involved in

4,259 reviews of oil/gas/mineral exploration and linear development projects (e.g. power lines, pipelines, roads) a decrease of approximately 40 per cent from the previous year. The decreased commodity prices and the slowed world economy resulted in lower levels of exploration activity relative to past years. In the 2009 calendar year, a total of 175 projects were subjected to the environmental assessment review process

- The Ministry of Environment has made progress in supporting forest industry revitalization over the last year. To support the reallocation of forest resources within the Prince Albert Forest Management Agreement (FMA) area, substantial wood supply analyses and wood flow analyses (cost analyses to deliver wood to various mills) were undertaken. These analyses were based on new forest inventories. These analyses confirmed the availability of a long-term wood supply for the Prince Albert FMA area and volume has been allocated to a number of industry partners.

  The ministry also collaborated with the Ministry of Energy and Resources to explore reconfiguring FMAs and boundaries to support a redeveloped forest industry. The wood supply analyses that were conducted for the Prince Albert FMA will contribute to understanding how the harvest volume schedule might change in the future given new inventory data and regeneration assessment data or wood flow issues. Ongoing licensing discussions have taken place with forest industry clients regarding assignment of the Prince Albert FMA area. These collaborative discussions have concluded that maintaining the current FMA area boundary provides the best business alternative for the present time.

  The ministry has also developed an FMA assignment agreement with Weyerhaeuser and C&C Wood Products Ltd. (Edgewood Forest Products Inc.) to assign the Pasquia Porcupine FMA to those companies jointly to support C&C's purchase of softwood facilities in eastern Saskatchewan.

  The ministry analyzed forest inventories to assess biomass availability in support of the biofuel industry in the province. Preliminary analyses reveal that there are approximately 448,000 dry metric tones/year of accrued biomass available within established forest licence areas. The benefits of cogeneration for the forest industry were also evaluated in addition to wood waste for ethanol production. Some of the benefits identified included: making use of a wood waste product that presents disposal issues such as toxic leachates, fire hazard, and lost land productivity; reducing the operational cost of electricity for the wood manufacturing industry; and use of a renewable resource instead of petroleum products which has the potential to qualify as a carbon emission reduction activity in some carbon trading schemes.

  Progress towards protection of the commercial forest from insects and diseases was also achieved through collaboration with the federal government and other western provinces. Partnerships were formed and the province was better able to leverage funds and access more scientific studies that will help the province improve forest health strategies. Through the National Forest Pest Strategy, the ministry will continue to monitor and evaluate the threat to western Canada's pine forests from the Mountain Pine Beetle.

  The ministry has also continued to work towards the renewal of harvested areas within the provincial forests. Progress has been made towards meeting the government's commitments in the Pasquia Porcupine FMA where 35,000 hectares of not sufficiently regenerated areas have been converted to sufficiently regenerated lands to date. This has been accomplished through silviculture activities such as tree planting, stand tending and conducting aerial regeneration surveys.

  The gross area of the provincial forests is 34 million hectares and the gross area of the commercial forest zone within the provincial forests is 12.7 million hectares.

- Saskatchewan is blessed with an abundance of natural resources and offers a wide variety of natural resource-based tourism opportunities such as fishing and hunting in prairie and forest environments. The Ministry of Environment has made progress on commitments that support

this sector of the economy, enhancing the visitor's experience while continuing to protect the environment.

Regulatory changes were made to allow Sunday hunting effective April 1, 2009. Hunting on Sunday is now possible in all seasons and all wildlife management zones. In a report prepared for the Ministry of Environment, the economic impact of allowing Sunday hunting was estimated to be approximately $1.7 million which was mostly based on increased expenditures from Canadian and non-resident hunters.

The ministry is collaborating with the provincial outfitting industry to implement a government-supported system for business certification or accreditation of Saskatchewan outfitters. Outfitters and guides employed by outfitters assist both residents and visitors to the province to access these unique natural visitor experiences. A variety of options are under consideration that could assist industry in achieving their certification and accreditation objectives. A series of consultation sessions are planned for 2010-11 to provide an opportunity for all Saskatchewan outfitters to offer input on these options.

The ministry also continues to work towards implementing an automated hunting and fishing licence system. A new automated licensing system would provide a modern business solution to enhance both the ministry's and the government's financial management capacity and ability to manage the province's natural renewable resources in a sustainable manner. An automated system will also help improve customer service to the hunting and angling public and enhance the relationship with the licence vendor partners. In 2010-11, the ministry will explore options available in the marketplace that meet identified requirements and move forward should available options be found suitable.

Measurement Results

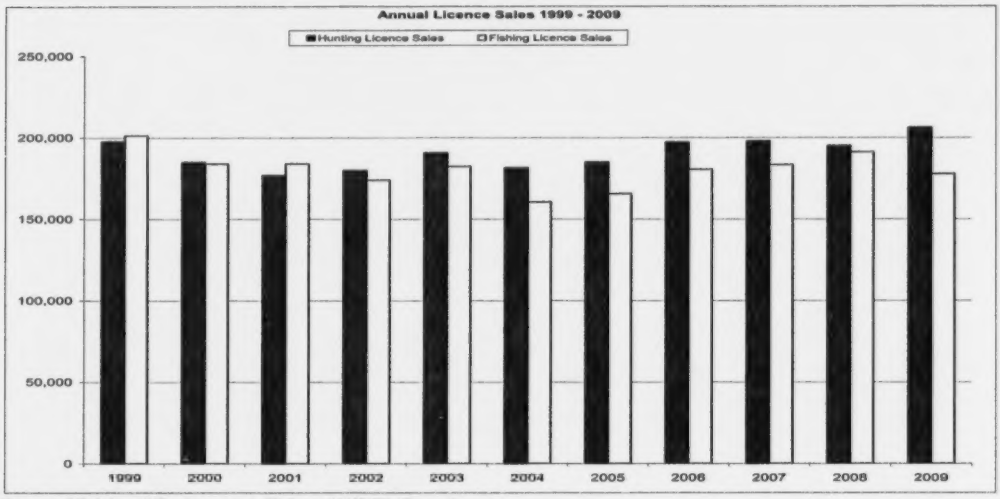
Number of Hectares of Crown Land under Integrated Land Use Plans

Integrated land use planning is an ecosystem-based tool that links the environment, the community, and the economy in ways that help ensure the sustainability of resources. The completion of plans enables the Ministry to manage the subject land area with certainty as to acceptable activities and levels of protection and conservation; this activity aligns with the Ministry's strategy to manage sustainable use of natural resources to increase economic benefits. The unification of the varied interests through the planning process requires time, commitment, a high-level of participation, and financial resources but results in a more efficient, supported resource management decision-making over the long-term.

The total area of Crown land under integrated land use plans remained at 7,267,700 hectares from 2004-05 to 2009-10. While no new plans were approved in recent years, advances have been made in the Misinipiy, Nisbet and Buffalo Pound land use planning processes. As these new land use plans are completed, this number will increase.

Number of Hunting and Angling Licences Sold

Hunting and angling are of social, cultural, and economic importance in the province. Licence sales are tracked annually and serve both as an indicator of short- and long-term interest in these activities and as an indication of the importance of hunting and fishing as significant contributors to the economic health of the province. Measuring the number of licences sold helps to determine the priority areas for population assessments and to manage competing interests of users. As such, this measure aligns with the Ministry's strategy to manage sustainable use of natural resources to increase economic benefits.



Source: Ministry of Environment, Fish and Wildlife Branch

The Ministry has experienced high-levels of participation in angling and hunting activities by members of the public over the last number of years which supports continued focus on conservation management of our wildlife and fisheries resources.

In 2009, the number of hunting licences sold was 206,229 an increase of 5.7 per cent over 2008 sales. The increase in hunting license sales was a result of an increase in resident antlerless white-tailed deer and moose opportunities which contributed over 12,000 additional licences.

Also in 2009, the number of fishing licences that were sold was 177,743 a decrease of approximately seven per cent. This change was mostly as a result of the elimination of seniors angling licences which contributed to a reduction of approximately 23,000 licences.

Rate of Compliance with Environmental Laws and Regulations

Legislation	Compliance Rate		Field Contacts		Warnings		Charges Laid	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Wildlife	87%	88%	17204	12439	1,230	1210	440	289
Fisheries	83%	81%	22913	19050	2378	1950	572	482
Environmental	69%	65%	743	671	163	192	42	52
Land Management	83%	80%	374	219	45	43	3	2
Mineral Exploration	93%	87%	212	23	15	2	0	1
Forestry	94%	75%	3270	78	207	21	3	0

Source: Ministry of Environment, Compliance and Field Services Branch

Compliance with environmental laws and regulations is critical to ensuring that all people within the province are held to the same standards for their use and enjoyment of the province's natural resources and to ensure our resources are available for future generations.

The Ministry of Environment has a full suite of compliance tools to encourage the community at large to perform in accordance with requirements established by law. The compliance assurance model used by the ministry has three key components:

- Education and awareness activities that inform the public, stakeholder and industry on requirements and expectations. Education and awareness tools include brochures, posters, advertisements and press releases. A trailer purchased by the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation and equipped by the ministry with compliance information is now available for trade fairs, conventions and other public events.
- Compliance assurance activities through permit and lease conditions, performance bonds and other economic instruments. Inspections are used to detect non-compliance at an early stage so that it can be corrected with minimal impact. The new results-based regulatory model will enhance these activities by developing standards, best practices and an environmental code to guide the public, resource users, stakeholders and industry.
- Enforcement activities can include surveillance, special investigations and intelligence analysis. Actions to address violations can range from arrests, seizures, court orders and prosecution to the use of alternative measures and innovative sentencing.

The Ministry of Environment supports the Government's goal to Secure Saskatchewan as a safe place to live and raise a family where people are confident in their future, ensuring the people of Saskatchewan benefit from the growing economy.

The ministry has developed five strategies to guide our work towards achievement of this goal.

Prevent and reduce risks to the health of people and the environment

Results

- The aerial firefighting fleet renewal plan continued with conversion work occurring on Tanker 219, the first of four CL 215s being converted to CL 215Ts. A total of 42 fire observation towers have been constructed to date and with one additional fire observation tower to be built in 2010 -11 which will complete the fire observation tower network. Initially, the fire observation tower network was to have 50 fire towers. The reduction results from analysis that indicates that reporting of wildfires in areas where there is significant aircraft traffic has eliminated the need for some fire towers. Other infrastructure projects completed in 2009-10 included the Prince Albert tanker base tarmac upgrade. A civil engineering contract was established for survey, drafting and design work necessary for upgrades and new construction at the Cypress Hills and Southend fire bases, the tarmac at Prince Albert and the taxiway at La Ronge tanker bases. An archeological survey was completed on the Cypress Hills fire base location and a tender for the construction/upgrading of the Ile a la Crosse fire base was developed. (Budget Summary Commitment)

- The ministry worked with local governments, northern residents and stakeholders to enable them to take responsibility to protect themselves from the risks of wildfires. In 2009-10, the ministry partnered with Prince Albert Grand Council (PAGC) and Natural Resources Canada to enable PAGC to receive funding from Western Economic Diversification-Community Adjustment Fund. The funding was used to carry out Community Wildfire Risk Management work which includes construction of fuel breaks and fire guards over the next two fiscal years. The work will be carried out in 20 different northern communities. Community projects already completed under this program include Bear Creek, Black Lake, Chitek Lake, Descharme Lake, Hall Lake, Lac La Ronge Indian Band, Pelican Narrows, Pinehouse and Stanley Mission.

  Education is also a key component of this initiative. Smokey Bear is a fire prevention symbol that is used to educate youth and adults alike on the danger and the value of wildfire. Smokey and his guide attend functions that are aimed at wildfire prevention and education. The results for 2009-10 were:

  - Number of Contacts: 9,170
  - Schools Visited: 39
  - Parks Visited: 18
  - Libraries Visited: 16
  - Other Appearances: 11

The ministry continued the Northern Forest Protection Worker Training Program, with collaborative partnerships with the Ministry of Advanced Education, Employment and Labour and New North for the 2009-10 wildfire season, involving 21 five-person sustained-action crews.

- The Ministry of Environment continues to make progress on regulating air pollutants in the province through monitoring, modeling and analysis. The ministry participates with Environment Canada on The National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) program which continues to monitor ambient air quality at the cities of Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Swift Current. Data collected to date indicates predominant wind direction from the north-west and the air contaminants measured have been well within the provincial ambient air quality standards.

  In addition to the NAPS stations, a vehicle was equipped to continuously monitor a variety of air pollutants, known as the Saskatchewan Air Monitoring Laboratory (SAML). The convenience of a mobile lab allows the ministry to monitor ambient air quality anywhere in the province that is accessible by road. In 2009-10, the SAML was deployed to the northwest communities of Buffalo Narrows and Cluff Lake. Results indicated precursors to acid rain (sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide) are well within the provincial ambient air quality standards.

  In 2009-10 the ministry continued with the program to collect and analyze wet deposition samples at seven locations vis-à-vis Cluff Lake, La Loche, Buffalo Narrows, Meadow Lake, North Battleford, Dewar Lake and Fox Valley. Based on the results of this program the network is being re-evaluated to account for both wet and dry deposition, snow and soil samples, changes in location of samplers, and to align methodologies with Environment Canada's Acid Deposition Program.

  The ministry also conducted lake acid sensitivity assessments at approximately 150 headwater lakes in the northwest and has collaborated with Environment Canada on a similar assessment across northern Saskatchewan. Results of this program are on-going, with data-to-date indicating there are sensitive lakes, but none that are considered acidified.

  The ministry also assisted in site selection and provided funding for site preparatory work at Island Falls for the Canadian Air and Precipitation Monitoring Network to sample precipitation chemistry.

  Air dispersion modeling is the mathematical simulation of how air pollutants disperse in the atmosphere. In 2009-10, delineation of regional air zones for the province was completed to assist in air quality modeling and assessment studies. The ministry also completed development of meteorological data sets to use in air dispersion modeling for five regions of Saskatchewan. These five provincial regions are: Northern (Key Lake), North Central (Nipawin), Central (Saskatoon), South West (Swift Current), and South East (Estevan). The first draft of the Saskatchewan Air Quality Modeling Guidelines was also developed in the reporting period.

  The public can now access air quality information in real time from their computers. In January 2010, the ministry launched the first public air quality website. Real-time Air Quality Index and historic data are available for Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Swift Current, and La Loche. The website can be viewed at: www.environment.gov.sk.ca/airqualityindex

  The ministry continued to be an active participant on Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) Air Management Committee, Acid Rain Task Group, Ozone Depleting Substances Working Group, Particulate Matter and Ozone Review Committee and the National Air Pollutant Surveillance Team. Through the CCME, the ministry has been working with industry, environmental non-governmental organizations, and federal/provincial/territorial governments to collaborate on a new Comprehensive Air Management System for Canada. The ministry also continues to work with SaskPower on a CCME initiative for reduction of

mercury emissions from coal fired power plants. Saskatchewan's existing plants are well positioned to meet the provincial mercury cap of 430 kg starting in 2010.

In response to the Provincial Auditor's 2004 Report Recommendations, the ministry carried out a number of specific projects including:

- staff training to reinforce the manner in which the Clean Air Permitting Protocol is applied;
- processes for identification of waived and expired permits;
- protocol to help staff determine the criteria and frequency for inspecting industrial facilities; and
- increased air quality staff as a means to improve the ministry capacity to regulate air emissions.

- The Ministry of Environment continued to work in partnership with the Southeast Saskatchewan Airshed Association (SESAA) to implement the province's airshed management program and manage a regional air quality monitoring network in southeast Saskatchewan. SESAA is Saskatchewan's first airshed association with a mandate to monitor ambient air quality in southeast region of the province. In 2009-10, SESAA set up a continuous air monitoring station near Weyburn to complement the existing 28 passive monitors. SESAA's monitoring has shown that levels are well within the provincial ambient air quality standards.

- The Ministry of Environment works in partnership with the Ministries of Health, Municipal Affairs and Agriculture, Regional Health Authorities, the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority, and SaskWater to improve Saskatchewan drinking water supplies and source waters. The results of water quality of various agencies are presented in the Status of Drinking Water in Saskatchewan. Information on drinking water quality is available on the SaskH20 website at www.saskH2O.ca as well as wastewater management and compliance activities.

  In 2009-10, the ministry made progress on several actions to ensure safe and sustainable drinking water and wastewater in the province. The ministry issued permits to construct water and wastewater infrastructure to support growth in Saskatchewan. The ministry saw a nine per cent increase in the number of permits issued compared to 2008-09. A total of 287 permits to construct or upgrade waterworks and sewage works were issued or amended over the reporting period.

  The ministry also continued to advise small communities on regulatory changes affecting water and wastewater-related requirements and waterworks system assessment follow-ups to achieve full compliance thereby ensuring safe drinking water. Late in 2009-10 additional work commenced seeking to find alternative technical water treatment solutions for small pipelines.

  The ministry continues to participate in the federal/provincial/territorial Drinking Water Subcommittee and Water Quality Task Group. These working groups develop national drinking water quality guidelines and surface water quality objectives that are adopted as legally enforceable standards or operational objectives (respectively) by provinces and territories across Canada.

  The ministry also continued to maintain a high level of drinking water quality standards and compliance as a means to ensure safe drinking water. The drinking water quality compliance indicator is a measure of annual compliance with bacteriological and disinfection standards for municipal waterworks in Saskatchewan. The results have been very good for the past few years and continue to remain relatively stable. Further details of the results are reported on page 19. The ministry also updated other drinking water and wastewater- related guidelines and protocols as a means to keep these documents current. (2007 Mandate Letter commitment)

- Progress has also been made on the development of a provincial strategy for municipal solid waste management which will expand solid waste management and recycling programs in the province. A data call for information related to the management of paper and packaging

wastes in the province has been completed and various options for the creation of a stewardship based Multi-Material Recycling Program (MMRP) for recycling of printed paper and packaging in Saskatchewan have been evaluated. The information provided through the data call is also being used by the Ministry of Environment to advance a solid waste management plan for the province. Work on the development of the MMRP is planned for 2010-11 and beyond.

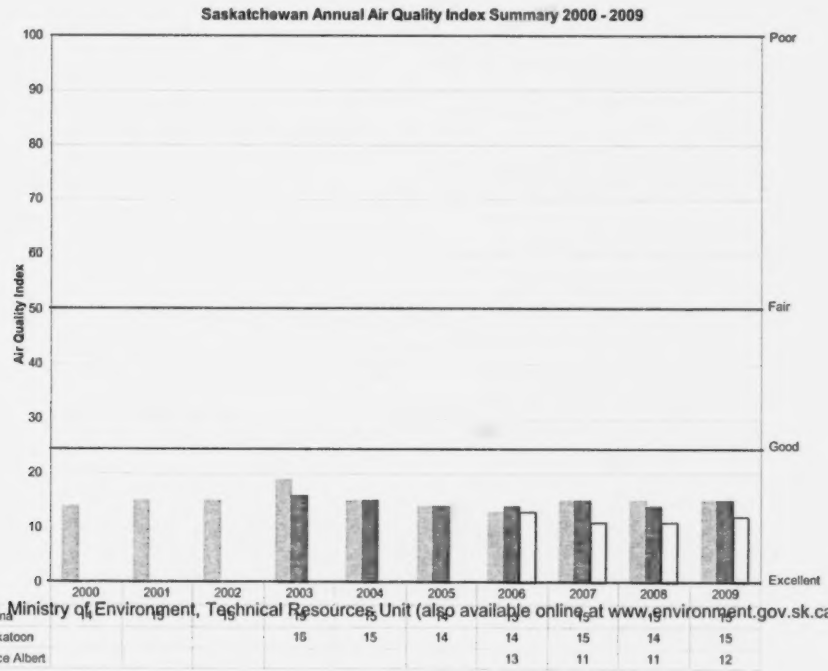
The Ministries of Environment and Municipal Affairs in conjunction with the New North completed work on a report on water, wastewater and solid waste management in northern Saskatchewan. The report makes several recommendations for the Ministry of Environment including: the identification of orphaned waste disposal sites; alignment of federal and provincial regulatory standards on drinking water, wastewater and solid waste management and; assessment of the viability of regional systems for municipal water, wastewater and solid waste management infrastructure. Work on addressing the recommendations will be completed in 2010-11.

A Feasibility Assessment on Regional Waste Management Systems in the Northern Saskatchewan Administrative District has been completed. The assessment evaluated the waste management facilities and practices at 89 sites in the Northern Administrative District (NAD) and determined that regional waste management is feasible in Northern Saskatchewan. (2007 Mandate Letter commitment)

Measurement Results

Air Quality Index

The Air Quality Index (AQI) is a communication tool designed to describe the general air quality in urban areas by transforming ambient measurements of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, carbon monoxide, and particulates into a single index. The index is also used to monitor long-term trends in air quality. Maintaining air quality is fully aligned with the Ministry's strategy to prevent and reduce risks to the health of people and the environment.



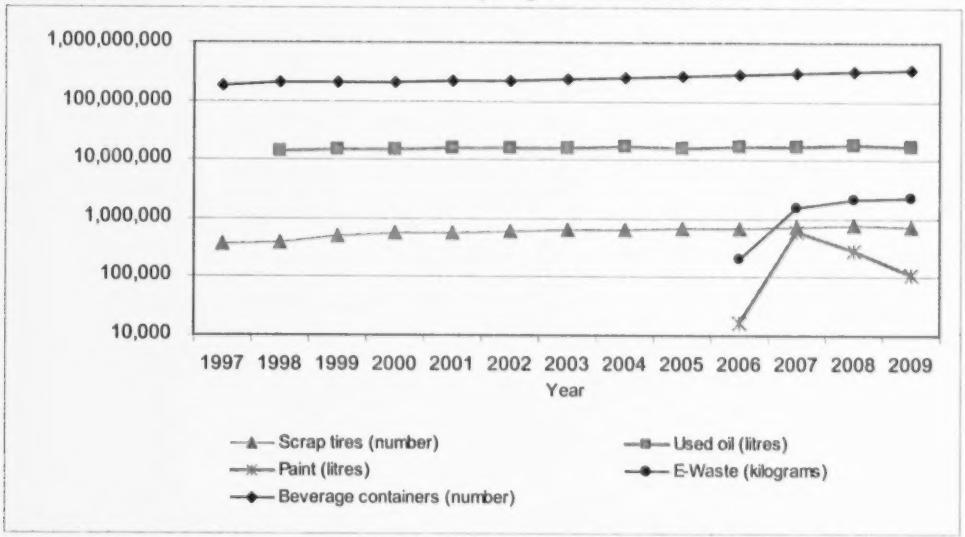
Source: Ministry of Environment, Technical Resources Unit (also available online at www.environment.gov.sk.ca/airqualityindex)

The results of monitoring stations in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert indicate that the AQI has consistently been excellent and there has been a relatively stable trend in this measure. The Ministry intends to establish monitoring stations in Swift Current and La Loche.

Recycling Rates

Recycling is an indicator of public commitment to waste minimization and indicates shared responsibility for environmental stewardship. The Ministry administers the enabling regulations for a number of third party stewardship programs.

Market conditions and public commitment determine the recycling rates; however, in general, the indicator shows that Saskatchewan benefits from good recycling rates and practices. Over 85 per cent of all deposit-paid, ready-to-serve beverage containers sold in Saskatchewan are recycled, which makes this the highest return rate of all beverage container programs in Canada. The Ministry continues to promote recycling within the province as a means to increase the recycling rates. The expansion of waste electronic products eligible for collection and recycling through the Saskatchewan Waste Electronic Equipment Regulations as well as the Ministry's efforts to develop a Multi-Material Recycling Program are expected to increase recycling rates in the future.



Sources: Third Party Organizations Annual Reports, Saskatchewan Waste Electronic Equipment Program
Notes: Beverage containers, paint and e-waste are based on a fiscal year. The fiscal year 2008-09 is represented by 2009. All other data is based on calendar year. E-waste program began February 1, 2007.

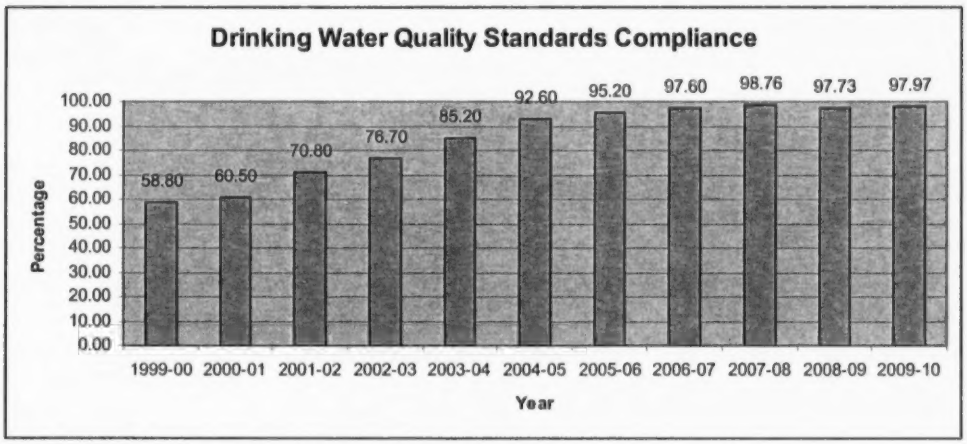
With the exception of waste paint, recycling rates increased slightly based on the number or volume of material recycled. Saskatchewan's Beverage Container Collection and Recycling Program has shown a 7.45 per cent increase (24,323,607 additional beverage containers) in 2009-10 compared with 2008-09. This is the second year in succession with approximately 7.5 per cent increase in the number of beverage containers which have been recycled.

The decline in the number of litres of waste paint collected and recycled through the Saskatchewan Paint Stewardship Program can be attributed to the decrease in the amount of waste or unwanted paint that the public has remaining in storage. In 2009, 109,900 litres of paint were collected or exchanged. Also in 2009, approximately 705,000 scrap tires and slightly over 17 million litres of used oil were collected.

Further information on recycling of these materials see:
www.scraptire.sk.ca
www.sarcsarcan.ca
www.usedoilrecycling.com
www.sweepit.ca

Drinking Water Quality Standards Compliance and Quality Satisfaction

The drinking water quality standards compliance indicator is a measure of annual compliance with bacteriological and disinfection standards for municipal waterworks in Saskatchewan. The indicator looks at both the results of bacteriological water quality monitoring and the level of disinfectant present in drinking water and is a good predictor of the safety of drinking water. Compliance with drinking water quality standards for disinfection and bacteriological quality is important as contamination in water supplies can result in significant illness within a short period of time and proper disinfection of drinking water is an important way to ensure safe drinking water and prevent the outbreak of waterborne diseases.



Source: Ministry of Environment, Municipal Branch; SEEMS Database

The drinking water quality compliance indicator has been very good for the past few years and has remained relatively stable. Drinking water quality standards compliance did not change significantly during 2009-10 at 97.97 per cent in comparison to 97.73 during 2008-09. Rates of compliance are considered high for the 2006-07 to the 2009-10 fiscal years.

Ongoing inspection and education awareness initiatives with waterworks owners and operators will be used to sustain good performance in achieving water that is safe.

Drinking Water Quality Satisfaction

The Drinking Water Quality Satisfaction indicator is based on the results of annual omnibus polling of Saskatchewan residents on their level of confidence in the quality of their drinking water supply. The measure is the per cent of survey respondents indicating that they are very or somewhat confident in the quality of their tap water. This indicator reflects upon the success of the Ministry in advancing safe drinking water at various public drinking water supplies (municipalities, pipelines, large commercial water systems) across the province.

Per cent of survey respondents indicating that they are very or somewhat confident in the quality of their tap water

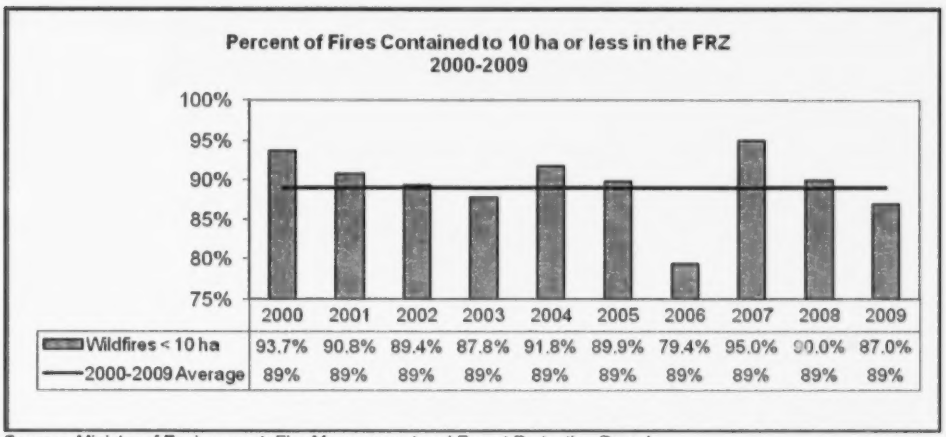
Dec 2001	May 2003	March 2005	March 2006	May 2007	Feb. 2008	May 2009	March 2010	Change
72	87	86	87.3	82.6	86.6	89.9	88.7	↓1.2

Source: Ministry of Environment Polling Results – March 2010

Based on a March 2010 poll conducted by the Ministry of Environment, 88.7 per cent of people polled strongly agreed or agreed they are confident in the safety of their own drinking water. These polling results show a high level of confidence and represent a decrease of 1.2 per cent from May 2009. The results are 16.7 per cent greater than December 2001 when 72 per cent of people surveyed were very or somewhat confident in the quality of their tap water. Actions such as consumer education efforts, waterworks inspections, implementation of water quality standards, water workshops and consumer notification help build confidence in the safety of drinking water.

Containment of Wildfires in the Full Response Zone to 10 Hectares or Less

The percentage of contained fires is a measure of how well the pre-planning, detection and initial attack components of the firefighting program are working. Containing smaller fires will minimize the number of communities threatened by fire, as well as reduce the area burned and the costs associated with fire suppression. Containment of wildfires to under 10 hectares has a direct positive bearing on the number of escaped wildfires and consequently on the overall cost of suppression.



Source: Ministry of Environment, Fire Management and Forest Protection Branch

The per cent of fires contained to 10 ha or less in the full response zone in 2009 was 87 per cent which is in line with the 10 year average of 89 per cent. This containment ability relates directly to operational preparedness (placement of resources throughout the Full Response Zone in anticipation of wildfire starts) and the ability to divert resources to suppress new wildfire starts while under intense pressure to contain large wildfires and successfully protect values at risk.

Of the 429 wildfires that occurred in the Full Response Zone for the 2009 season, 384 were contained to less than 10 hectares. Of the 58 wildfires that occurred after June 30, 56 were contained to less than 10 hectares.

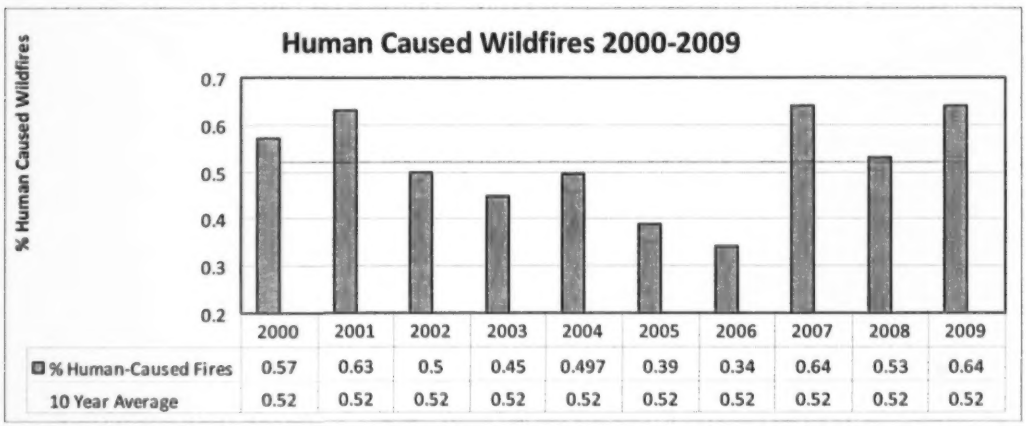
Human-Caused Wildfires

The Ministry of Environment's education and awareness efforts are designed to reduce the percentage of human-caused wildfires by encouraging individuals to recognize their responsibility for mitigating risk of wildfire around communities, industrial sites and recreational leases. This is done by providing individuals with the information they need to be aware of the risks of starting a wildfire and to use fire safely. Increasing this awareness is intended to reduce the percentage of human-caused fires, which typically occur closer to communities and resort properties, where more people are located. The ministry has also begun to focus more effort on education in northern communities, leading to better understanding of the impacts of human-caused wildfire.

Historically the number of human-caused wildfires has been just over 50 per cent of the total number of wildfires actioned in any year. A historical performance measure was to reduce the percentage of human caused wildfires by 5 per cent per year down to a target of 40 per cent per year overall. There are some recognized challenges with this measure. Presently, human-caused wildfire statistics includes:

- Restarts
- A large percentage of wildfires coded to "unknown" cause code
- An inherent difficulty in preventing vehicle and industrial fires

The ministry continues to work towards better information gathering techniques in order to analyze data and incorporate the results into future planning for reducing human-caused wildfires.



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
% Human-Caused Fires	0.57	0.63	0.5	0.45	0.497	0.39	0.34	0.64	0.53	0.64
10 Year Average	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52

Source: Ministry of Environment, Fire Management and Forest Protection Branch

In 2009, the human-caused wildfire percentage is 64 per cent of all starts in the province. This high percentage is the result of a combination of factors, the most significant being the high incidence of arson starts in the Pelican Narrows area.

Maintain healthy ecosystems that support native biological diversity

Results

- The ministry continued to identify, protect and manage sites within the provincial Representative Areas Network. There are 5.96 million hectares or approximately nine per cent of the province, in the Representative Areas Network and the ministry continues to work to designate additional terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

  The Misinipiy and Nisbet Forest Integrated Land Use Plans identify sites for designation as representative areas. It is anticipated that these plans will be approved in 2010 and, upon

approval of these plans, designation of these sites will proceed. Other sites under consideration with community discussion include Cree Lake, sites in the Pinehouse-Dipper Land Use Plan, and the Great Sand Hills.

The Prairie Conservation Action Plan (PCAP) is a partnership among government agencies, landowners and ranchers working towards a common vision of prairie and species at risk conservation in Saskatchewan. In 2009, a new, five-year strategic plan for the PCAP was approved by the Minister of Environment. The five-year plan represents a framework for activities based upon three goals and five priority focus areas. Annual work plans are developed to advance work in the primary focus areas. Additional information on the PCAP, including the new five-year strategic plan, is available at www.pcap-sk.org.

- The Ministry of Environment is developing a Fisheries Management Plan that will help ensure sustainable resources over the next decade. In July 2009, the ministry released a draft long-term Provincial Fisheries Management Plan for public comment. Open houses, stakeholder discussions and direct public contact were used to gather public input towards the development of the Fisheries Management Plan. Public comments have been collected and finalization of the plan is underway. The Draft Provincial Fisheries Management Plan is available for review at www.environment.gov.sk.ca/fisheriesmanagementplan.
(2007 Mandate Letter commitment)

Measurement Results

Number of Hectares in the Representative Areas Network (RAN)

The Representative Areas Network (RAN) is intended to conserve representative and unique landscapes throughout the 11 ecoregions of the province. The RAN includes designated Crown lands that have been given a level of protection by virtue of legislation and private lands that are managed for biodiversity by agreement. The measure of the number of hectares in the RAN is an indicator of the Province's commitment to supporting the protection and retention of native habitat and of long-term ecological health and aligns with the strategy of maintaining healthy ecosystems that support native biological diversity. Establishing protected areas is seen in the international science community as a 'natural solution' and a powerful tool against carbon emissions and possibly climate change. There are challenges in adding significant number of hectares to the RAN. In agricultural portions of the province, the vast majority of land is privately held and additions to the RAN are achieved in small quantities while, in northern Saskatchewan, even though Crown land dominates, many interests must be considered and weighed to achieve a balance between conservation and economic development.

There are 5.96 million hectares or approximately nine per cent of the province in the RAN. The number of hectares in the Representative Areas Network remains unchanged between 2004-2009; however, a number of sites have been identified within integrated land use plans and, as these land use plans are approved and recommendations for designation of proposed representative areas are implemented, hectares will be added.

Maintain healthy air, land, water and ecosystems

Results

- The Ministry of Environment is committed to managing, assessing and reporting on the state of the environment. In March, 2010, the ministry released the 2009 State of Saskatchewan's Provincial Forests Report. This report fulfills the government's legislated commitment to report on the state of our forests at least every ten years and also stands as the province's 2009 State of the Environment Report. The report is available on the ministry's website at www.environment.gov.sk.ca/soereport.

- In 2009-10, the ministry made progress towards the development of an acid deposition management framework. The ministry is in direct discussions with the Alberta Ministry of Environment regarding the province's concerns over the effects of Alberta oil sands air emissions on Saskatchewan's natural environment – water, air, flora, and fauna. The ministry and Alberta Environment drafted a Memorandum of Understanding on Acidic Deposition Management to collaborate and share information on air modeling techniques and regional plans for emission thresholds which is anticipated to be ratified in fiscal 2010-11.

- In order to maintain and provide environmental information in support of sustainable development and use of natural resources, the ministry developed an Information Management Transformation Project to enhance the existing information management/information technology (IM/IT) framework which will improve customer and stakeholder interactions. The ministry has developed a multi-year IM/IT strategy that incorporates the results-based regulation IM transformation requirements as well as other non- results-based regulation IM/IT requirements for the ministry.

  A number of projects have already been completed to support improvements in the environmental monitoring and management including the Timber Information System, the Integrated Fire Management Information System feasibility study and initiation of the Environmental Assessment Project Tracking System.

- The ministry continues to oversee clean up of contaminated sites as they are identified by requiring responsible parties to undertake site assessment work and to submit corrective action plans. Sites are regularly identified through spill reporting and Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods decommissioning activities.

  Discussions are underway with parties involved in the Prince Albert contaminated sites to pursue continued involvement and development of corrective action plans for outstanding areas.

  The ministry is continuing to monitor progress at facilities undergoing long term remediation including the Northern Petroleum Refinery site in Kamsack, River Landing in Saskatoon and Magnum Oil in Saskatoon. In all cases progress has been made at the sites and work is continuing.

  The ministry is implementing initiatives to improve reporting, ranking and prioritizing of all contaminated (impacted) sites. The ministry is ranking sites in accordance with the National Contaminated Sites Classification System and is in the process of developing an Impacted Sites Information System database to track progress on impacted sites in the province.

  The ministry is looking at a number of changes to legislation as part of the regulatory reform process to remove barriers and encourage impacted sites reclamation. Changes to impacted sites management have been made in the revision to The Environmental Management and Protection Act. The new legislation will provide the ministry with new tools for encouraging and facilitating reclamation of impacted sites. Some measures include provisions for statutory release of responsibility, creation of an impacted sites registry, ability to transfer statutory responsibility, and creation of an "Orphaned Sites Fund".

- Periodic inspections were undertaken at a number of priority sites to monitor safety and effectiveness of any previous undertakings to remove public safety hazards. This activity, in conjunction with implementation of the institutional control registry, ensures that reclamation activities at abandoned mines will be recorded and monitored and will secure and eliminate public safety hazards.

Lead the government's response to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change

Results

- The Ministry of Environment has made progress towards implementing policy and legislation to address climate change. Consultations with industry, non-governmental organizations and other key stakeholders were initiated in 2009-10 to obtain input and suggested revisions in draft climate change legislation and regulations. On December 1, 2009, The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act was introduced into the provincial legislature. The new legislation establishes a plan for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to meet provincial targets and promote investments in low-carbon technologies in Saskatchewan. A target of a 20 per cent reduction in GHG emissions by 2020 from 2006 levels was announced in May 2009.

  The Saskatchewan and federal governments also signed an "Agreement in Principle" in May 2009 to develop an Equivalency Agreement, which will allow Saskatchewan to achieve equivalent environmental outcomes under provincial regulation. Provincial and federal climate change legislation and regulations will be required to finalize an Equivalency Agreement.

  In December 2009, the Minister of Environment and ministry officials participated in the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark as part of the Canadian delegation. At the conference the ministry signed a memorandum of understanding with the State of Victoria, Australia to collaborate on priority climate change research and demonstration initiatives.

  The ministry also developed a national climate change inventory, in conjunction with the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, to identify opportunities for enhanced policy and program coordination in areas such as planning, regulation, mitigation, adaptation and education and awareness. (2007 Mandate Letter commitment)

- Development of a provincial offset program is ongoing. Feedback received during the consultation sessions on the draft climate change regulations will be considered in the design of the provincial offset program. Once the regulations are finalized, implementation of the provincial offset program will proceed.

- The ministry also worked with the Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative at the University of Regina to examine the long-term impact of climate change on prairie ecosystems, and adaptation options to support sustained economic growth in different sectors.

Support the delivery of the province's Go Green plan

Results

- The Go Green Fund promotes the development and implementation of cost effective environmental technologies. In 2009-10, the ministry finalized a business plan for the Go Green Fund which provides a decision-making framework to guide the evaluation of research and demonstration projects and the allocation of funding to maximize the benefits of program expenditures in meeting Go Green Fund priorities. The ministry also conducted a needs analysis to identify further investment opportunities in Go Green Fund priority areas.

  In addition to this, a public application process was established to solicit funding proposals from interested parties for innovative technologies and processes that advance Go Green objectives. In 2009-10, 31 proposals were received.

  In 2009-10, the provincial budget provided funding in the amount of $17.5 million for the Go Green Fund. $2.2 million was allocated to the Ministry of Energy and Resources, and the remaining was allocated to the Ministry of Environment. Of the $15.3 million, the Ministry of Environment's Go Green Fund committed $ 1.7 million to a number of new projects including:

- Saskatchewan Research Council's project to harness the wind's energy and develop a battery storage system for conserving wind resources;
- City of Regina's project to reduce fuel consumption and thereby CO_2 emissions through their hydraulic launch assist garbage truck;
- Eco Tech Research Ltd's project to develop a water leak detection system which will quickly locate leaks for repair thereby conserving water; and
- Meadow Lake Tribal Council Resource Development LP's project to convert sawmill waste into woodpellets for use as a non-fossil fuel heat source.

The Go Green Fund has also provided financial support to the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association, the Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Centres, and the Association of Regional Waste Authorities of Saskatchewan for the operation of recycling programs.

Ongoing programs funded through Go Green include:

- The Provincial Toilet Replacement Rebate Program which provides a $50 rebate for the replacement of a high volume toilet with a 6 litre or dual flush toilet. In 2009-10 this program was expanded to allow for rebates to applicants from institutions, non-profit organizations and local governments. This program is administered through the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority. In 2009-10, the program received applications from 12,951 households and rebates were provided for 16,333 low flow toilets.
- The Net Metering Program provides reimbursements up to 35 per cent of the total costs for homeowners and businesses purchasing and installing renewable energy sources.
- Solar Heating Initiative for Today assists commercial building owners and municipalities with a 50 per cent (combined provincial and federal) rebate for the installation of solar thermal air and water systems.
- Municipal Energy Efficiency Initiative provides funding to municipalities under three programs: energy efficient lighting program, energy efficiency in rinks program and solar water heating.
- Energy Efficiency for New Homes Program provides rebates for new homeowners for the construction of new home that is R-2000 certified, Energy Star® qualified or EnerGuide for New Homes rated at 80 or higher.

(2007 Mandate Letter and Budget Summary Commitment)

- The Ministry of Environment continues to make ministry resources available when requested for Enterprise Saskatchewan's Biofuels and Bio-Products Sector Team. (2007 Mandate Letter Commitment)

- The Ministry of Environment is collaborating with the Ministry of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing on a National Energy Code. (2007 Mandate Letter Commitment)

- The Ministry of Environment collaborated with the Ministries of Energy & Resources and Finance to guide the government's efforts to help Saskatchewan people and communities Go Green. The Ministry of Energy and Resources provided $250 thousand to the International Test Centre for CO2 Capture at the University of Regina which is looking at methods to economically capture CO2 from flue gas at industrial sites. They also provided an operating grant to the Petroleum Technology Research Centre (PTRC) which is a world leader in research and development in CO_2 capture and sequestration and enhanced oil recovery. A total of $2.5 million is provided annually to the PTRC. (2007 Mandate Letter Commitment)

  The Ministry of Environment has committed five million through the Go Green Fund for the Aquistore CO2 deep saline aquifer storage demonstration project. The project, which is led by the PTRC, will demonstrate the feasibility of storing carbon in saline aquifers.

  The Ministry of Environment has also collaborated on energy conservation initiatives and provided funding and/or policy direction to initiatives such as low-interest loans for Energy Star® qualified furnaces and boilers, Provincial Sales Tax (PST) rebates for Energy Star®

qualified appliances and heating systems purchases. More than 14,200 customers have received $83.5 million in loans since 2001 to upgrade to more efficient Energy Star® natural gas equipment. SaskEnergy is the lead agency for this program which has reduced GHG emissions by over 58,190 tonnes annually. (2007 Mandate Letter and Budget Summary Commitment)

The Ministry of Environment supports the Government's goal to Keep Government's Promises and fulfill the commitments of the election, operating with integrity and transparency, accountable to the people of Saskatchewan.

The ministry has developed two strategies to guide work towards achievement of this goal.

Enhance co-operation among western provinces in environmental and resources management

Results

- The Ministry of Environment continued to pursue opportunities to minimize duplication and maximize cooperation with the federal government to ensure the protection of the environment.

  The Ministries of Environment and Advanced Education, Employment and Labour met with staff from the Uranium Mines and Mills Division of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission on a number of occasions to discuss renewing and updating the February 2003 administrative agreement for the regulation of health, safety and the environment at Saskatchewan Uranium Mines and Mills. The focus was on defining roles and responsibilities of each agency and seeking to formalize the joint review group arrangements. Work is underway to draft options for consideration and moving forward.

  The Ministry of Environment also continues in ongoing dialogue with Fisheries and Oceans Canada in regards to the Canada-Saskatchewan Fish Habitat Memorandum of Understanding to clarify respective roles and responsibilities to avoid duplication in management applications, streamline approval processes and enhance sharing of information.

Work co-operatively with and increase involvement of First Nations and Métis people in environmental and resources management

Results

- The Ministry of Environment is committed to fulfill its duty to consult and accommodate First Nations and Métis when ministry decisions may adversely impact Aboriginal and Treaty rights. In 2009-10, the ministry collaborated with the Ministry of First Nations and Métis Relations and other ministries to develop a framework for consultation that would protect Aboriginal rights and interests. Development of this framework will continue into 2010-11.

- The ministry continued to work in partnership with First Nations and Métis communities to evaluate environmental, land use and resource policies that support economic growth and benefits for all Saskatchewan people. In 2009-10, the ministry worked with First Nations and Métis communities to consult on water and wastewater-related projects which may have an impact on treaty or aboriginal rights.

  The ministry entered into Service Agreements with the Prince Albert Grand Council and the Agency Chiefs Tribal Council to support work on issues of mutual interest. It also entered into a Service Agreement with the Métis Nation-Saskatchewan to support their work with the ministry.

2009-10 Financial Overview

The 2009-10 approved appropriation was $227.8 million. Total 2009-10 expenditures (including capital acquisitions) were $186.4 million, a variance of $41.4 million from the ministry's approved estimate. This variance is mainly because of: a below average fire season; the deferral of capital expenditures in the aerial fleet renewal program; an under-expenditure in the Go Green Fund; and an increased number of vacancies in the ministry.

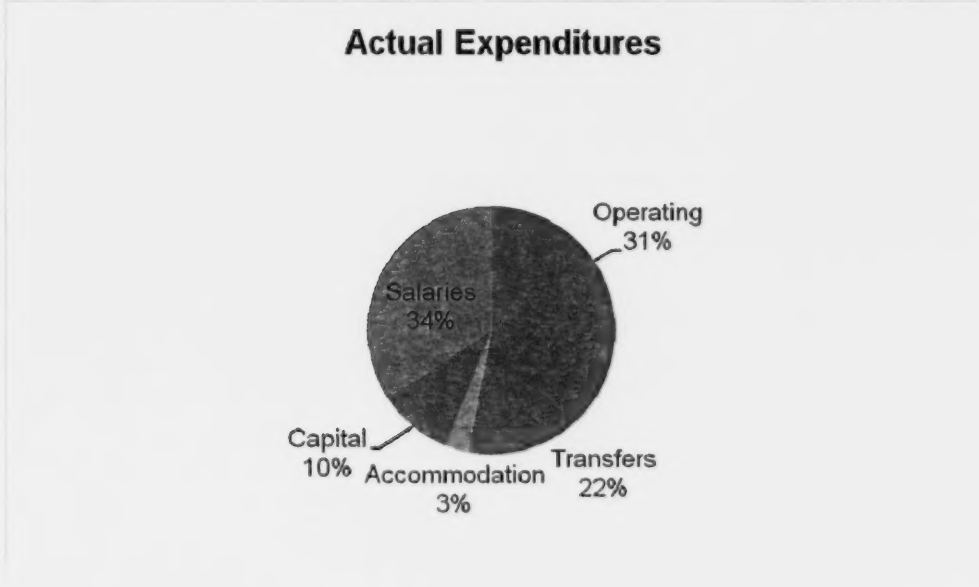
The ministry's budgeted revenue was $48.5 million for 2009-10. Actual revenue recorded by the ministry was $49.2 million. This increased revenue is the net effect of: higher recoverable incidents during the 2009 forest fire season than anticipated; increased sales of privileges, licences and permits; and a decrease in project delivery services revenue, beverage sales and carbon sequestration revenue.

The Ministry of Environment is responsible for the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund. Explanations and financial statements for the fund are included later in this report.

Expenditures

The ministry's approved estimates for 2009-10 was $227.8 million, which included projected capital expenditures of $33.7 million. The ministry's total approved expense (excluding capital asset acquisitions) for 2009-10 was $200.4 million, including an amortization expense of $6.2 million. The total 2009-10 actual expenses were $172.3 million, a variance of $28.1 million from estimates.

The following chart illustrates the allocation of the ministry's 2009-10 actual expenditures between the various cost categories:



The following table outlines information on actual and budgeted expenditures by subvote and subprogram. Explanations are provided for all variances that are greater than 10 percent.

Subvote	2008-09 Actual Expenditures ($000s)	2009-10 Approved Estimates ($000s)	2009-10 Actual Expenditures ($000s)	2009-10 Variance ($000s)	
EN01 Central Management and Services					
Minister's Salary	43	44	44	-	
Executive Management	1,141	1,413	1,546	133	
Central Services	9,181	9,956	10,407	451	
Accommodation Services	6,226	5,854	5,590	(264)	
Subvote Total	16,591	17,267	17,587	320	
EN08 Compliance and Field Services					
Field Operations	12,152	11,278	12,284	1,006	
Compliance and Enforcement	4,136	5,287	4,795	(492)	
Subvote Total	16,288	16,565	17,079	514	
EN09 Forest Services					
Forest Programs	6,991	7,748	6,592	(1,156)	1
Reforestation	3,547	3,771	4,115	344	
Insect and Disease Control	1,596	1,122	1,134	12	
Geomatics	1,455	2,883	3,140	257	
Subvote Total	13,589	15,524	14,981	(543)	
EN10 Fire Management and Forest Protection					
Forest Fire Operations	67,930	70,865	48,699	(22,166)	2
Recoverable Fire Suppression Operations	318	1,400	2,467	1,067	3
Forest Fire Capital Projects	21,693	29,832	17,790	(12,042)	4
Subvote Total	89,941	102,097	68,956	(33,141)	
EN11 Environmental Protection					
Industrial (previously Air and Land)	4,110	8,133	3,613	(4,520)	5
Municipal (previously DWQS)	3,338	3,645	7,778	4,133	6
Technical Resources Branch	-	-	637	637	
Beverage Container Collection and Recycling System	13,921	21,721	21,721	-	
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority - Operations	1,223	1,177	1,177	-	
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority - Water Control	801	801	801	-	
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority - Water Infrastructure Rehabilitation	3,210	3,533	3,533	-	
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority - Water Quality	2,022	2,022	2,022	-	
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority - Fishing and Waldsea Lakes Emergency Flood Relief	-	-	-	-	

Subvote Total	28,625	41,032	41,282	250	
EN15 Land	2,899	3,975	3,537	(438)	
EN07 Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity					
Fish and Wildlife Program	6,394	6,508	6,360	(148)	
Fish and Wildlife Development Fund	3,688	3,934	3,694	(240)	
Subvote Total	10,082	10,442	10,054	(388)	
EN14 Corporate Policy and Planning					
Policy and Planning	3,341	3,527	3,068	(459)	7
Environmental Assessment	940	1,101	1,211	110	
Green Initiatives	12,486	15,311	7,869	(7,442)	8
Northwest Development Strategy	335	1,000	659	(341)	9
Subvote Total	17,102	20,939	12,807	(8,132)	
Subtotal	**195,117**	**227,841**	**186,283**	**(41,558)**	
Capital Assets Acquisitions	(22,057)	(33,677)	(18,316)	15,361	10
Capital Assets Amortization	4,069	6,216	4,337	(1,879)	11
Total Expense	**177,129**	**200,380**	**172,304**	**(28,076)**	

Explanation of Variances:

(1) Savings from vacant positions and reduced contract expenses.
(2) Savings are a result of a below average fire season.
(3) Due to high export activity of fire crews and equipment to other jurisdictions.
(4) The deferral of capital expenditures in the aerial fleet renewal program and a government-wide freeze on capital expenditures.
(5) Organizational realignment within the ministry.
(6) Organizational realignment within the ministry.
(7) Savings from vacant positions.
(8) Experienced delays in a number of projects.
(9) Contract expenditures were less than anticipated.
(10) Due to the deferral of approximately $11.383M from aerial fleet capital expenditures to subsequent years; $3.05M freeze on capital expenditure; and $1.044M reclassification of expenditure in order to comply with the capital asset thresholds in the Financial Administration Manual.
(11) Due to non-conversion of three aircrafts in 2009-10.

The following table describes actual funding provided to third parties in 2009-10;

Grant Recipient	Purpose of Grant	Amount Paid ($000s)
Agency Chiefs Tribal Council Inc.	Operating grant	35
Agriculture in the Classroom (SASK) Inc.	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	7
Association of Regional Waste Management Authority	Go Green Fund – Card board and paper recycling program	320
Bacon, Michelle	Cougar research in Cypress Hills	8
Beverly & Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	Operating grant	15
Beverly & Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	Workshop grant	5
Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment	Annual contribution in support of CCME business plan	64
Central Flyway Council Inc.	Study and Banding Geese	6
Clean Farms Inc.	Feasibility Study- Recycling of AG plastics in Sask	5

Grant Recipient	Purpose of Grant	Amount Paid ($000s)
Ecotech Research Ltd	Grant for the project - Application of electromagnetic techniques to detect water pipe leaks quickly and economically	97
Fish and Wildlife Development Fund	Operating grant – 30 per cent of revenues collected by the province on certain angling and hunting s issued	3,694
First Nation University of Canada	Operating grant - Green Agricultural Practices, FNU of Canada shared garden	5
FP Innovations	Participation in joint silvicultural and small-scale operations programs	43
Fur Institute of Canada	Funding for trap research and development program, standard development, trapper education and public information programs	13
Help International	Forest and grass buffers on cultivated stream margins	5
Help International	Zero waste community management for Saskatchewan	10
Lieutenant Governor's Leadership Forum	Leadership forum	10
Meadow Lake Tribal Council Resource Development	Developing a demonstration project to determine the environmental and economic viability of a wood pelleting facility	350
Métis Nation of Saskatchewan	Métis roundtable provincial fisheries	22
Meewasin Valley Authority	Operating grant- Resource management plan for northwest riverbank in Saskatoon	26
Multi Material Stewardship Western Inc.	Development and implementation of recycling program plan for the multi material recycling program	350
Northern Saskatchewan Trappers Association	Partnership funding for ongoing fur resources management	11
Onion Lake First Nation	Consulting grant re. RBR	16
Partners for the Sask. River Basin	Go Green Fund – Envirothon program	5
Pavement Scientific International Inc.	Go Green Fund – Pavement recycling program	125
Pinehouse, Northern Village of	Climate change - Northern Village of Pinehouse District heating system	12
Prairie Conservation and Endangered Species Conference	Grant for conference	5
Prairie Conservation Action Plan Office	Operational grant	5
Prairie Ecovillage Development Corporation	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	14
Prince Albert Grand Council	Athabasca barren - ground caribou monitoring project	40
Regina, City of	Go Green Fund – Hydraulic launch assist unit on one of the city's garbage trucks	270
Receiver General For Canada Canadian Council Of Forest Ministers' Secretariat	CCFM contribution 09-10	65
Roadmap 2020 Project	Climate change: Community action - transportation emissions	25
Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Center	Go Green Fund – Card board and paper recycling program	946
Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Center	Operating Grant- Beverage container collection and recycling program	21,721

Grant Recipient	Purpose of Grant	Amount Paid ($000s)
Saskatchewan Burrowing Owl Interpretive Center	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	7
Saskatchewan Co-Operative Fisheries Ltd.	Operating grant	50
Saskatchewan Eco-network Inc.	Participation on environmental and water issues	30
Saskatchewan Government Insurance	Go Green Fund – Funding the green auto rebate program	1,325
Saskatchewan Research Council	Go Green Fund – High wind and storage project	1,000
Saskatchewan Research Council	Go Green Fund – Ethanol catalyst demonstration	700
Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board	Operational grant	15
Saskatchewan Stock Growers Association	Go Green Fund – Support for sustainable communities	10
Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association	Go Green Fund – Card board and paper recycling program	484
Saskatchewan Water Appeal Board	Operational grant	38
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority	Range health assessment agreement	49
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority	Financial support to SWA that has a mandate to manage water supplies and protect source water quality	7,533
Saskatchewan Waste Reduction Council Inc.	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	12
Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation	Funding for annual conference	5
South East Sask Airshed Association	Air quality grant	40
TigerLily Education Inc.	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	5
Titan Clean Energy Projects Corporation	Go Green Fund - Green technology commercialization	80
University of Alberta	Cougar telemetry research project in Cypress Hills	21
University of Manitoba	Banded elm bark beetle research	79
University of Regina	Go Green Fund – Green roof test centre	24
University of Regina	Go Green Fund – Prairie adaptation research collaborative (PARC)	500
University of Saskatchewan	Canadian wildlife health centre operational grant	41
University of Saskatchewan	Go Green Fund – Healthy river ecosystem	300
University of Saskatchewan	Sustainability of oil sands workshop grant	5
Other (Individual grants less than $4,000)		26
TOTAL GRANTS 2009-10, VOTE 026		**41,728**

Revenues

The majority of the revenue collected by the Ministry of Environment relates to environmental handling charges, hunting and angling fees, forestry fees and dues and receipt from other governments for

recoverable fire suppression costs. These revenues are collected on behalf of the government and all revenue collected is deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

The ministry's budgeted revenue for 2009-10 was $48.536 million; actual revenue recorded was $49.240 million. This variance is the net effect of more than anticipated angling and hunting licence sales, discontinued service for the northern radio telephone, more than anticipated recoverable incidents during the 2009-10 fire season, and lower beverage sales and carbon sequestration revenue.

Description of Revenue	2009-10 Budget ($000s)	2009-10 Actual ($000s)	Variance ($000s)	
Own-Source Revenue				
Other s and Permits	14,127	14,643	516	1
Sales, Services and Service Fees	22,526	22,060	(466)	2
Interest, Premiums, Discount and Exchange	40	18	(22)	
Transfers from Other Governments	1,400	4,136	2.736	3
Other Revenue	6,560	4,349	(2.211)	4
Transfers from the Federal Government	3,883	4,034	151	
Transfers from Government Entities	0	0	0	
Total Revenue Items	**48,536**	**49,240**	**704**	

Variance Explanations

(1) Higher than anticipated angling and hunting licences sales.
(2) Due to discontinued service for the northern radio telephone in 2009-10.
(3) More than anticipated recoverable incidents during the 2009-10 forest fire season.
(4) Due to lower beverage sales and carbon sequestration revenue received in 2009-10.

Other

Fish and Wildlife Development Fund

The Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF) is a special purpose fund used by the ministry to support habitat protection and management throughout the province. Revenues are transferred to the FWDF based on an amount equivalent to 30 per cent of habitat certificates and certain hunting, trapping and fishing fees collected by the province. Basic expenditures relate to habitat protection through the purchase habitat, management and enhancement of habitat.

The following table outlines summary information on budgeted and unaudited results for 2009-10 relating to the operations of the fund.

Audited financial statements will be available at www.gov.sk.ca/finance under the publications section of their website.

Fish and Wildlife Development Fund for the period ended March 31, 2010

(based on unaudited figures)

	2009-10 Budget ($000s)	2009-10 Actual ($000s)	Variance ($000s)	
Revenue	4,167	3,800	(367)	1
Expenses:				
Fish Enhancement Projects	1,891	1,971	80	
Wildlife Habitat Projects	1,904	1,630	(274)	2
Grant in Lieu of Taxes	375	239	(136)	3
Rafferty/Alameda Projects	0	0	0	
Invasive Alien Species	0	0	0	
Total Expenses	4,170	3,840	(330)	
Excess of Revenues over Expenses	(3)	(40)	(37)	

Explanation of Variances:

(1) Due to declining angling and hunting licence revenue associated with non-resident anglers and hunters and lower than anticipated interest and other revenues such as sale of reference materials, fines and penalties.

(2) Due to lower than anticipated expenditures on land purchases and conservation easements, as well as savings relating to third party grants and vacancies.

(3) Due to reduced provincial education tax rate.

For More Information

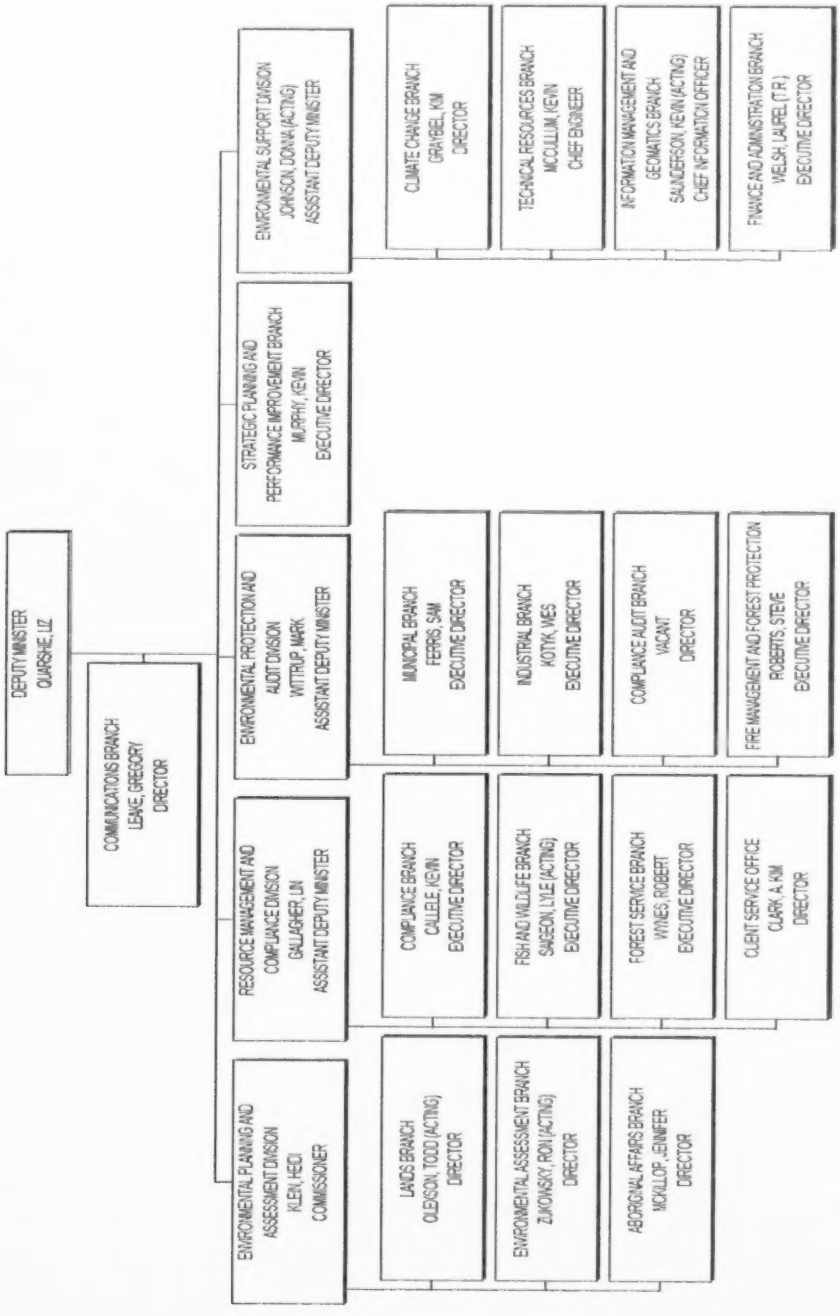
The Ministry of Environment welcomes your comments and questions.

We can be contacted by email: centre.inquiry@gov.sk.ca
phone: Kevin Murphy at (306)787-8567
or the Ministry of Environment's Inquiry Center, Prince Albert at (306)953-3750
Toll free in Saskatchewan 1-800-567-4224
or mail: 3211 Albert Street, REGINA SK S4S 5W6

Visit our website at www.environment.gov.sk.ca

Appendix A – Organizational Chart

Ministry of Environment organizational structure as of March 31, 2010.



Appendix B – Administered Legislation

The ministry derives its mandate, responsibilities and authority from a number of Acts and regulations under those Acts.

Acts currently assigned to the Minister of Environment are:

- The Clean Air Act protects Saskatchewan's air quality by regulating emissions that originate in the province.
- The Conservation Easements Act encourages private landowners, conservation organizations and governments to protect ecologically sensitive lands and natural areas through voluntary agreements.
- The Ecological Reserves Act protects unique, natural ecosystems and landscape features through the designation of Crown land as ecological reserves.
- The Environmental Assessment Act provides a practical means to ensure that development proceeds with adequate environmental safeguards and in a manner broadly understood by and acceptable to the public through the integrated assessment of environmental impact.
- The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2002 protects the air, land and water resources of the Province through regulating and controlling potentially harmful activities and substances.
- The Fisheries Act (Saskatchewan), 1994 enables sustainable management of fisheries resources by affirming provincial ownership of fish, creating a provincial licensing system, and regulating allocation of fish resources, fish marketing, aquaculture, sport fishing and commercial fishing.
- The Forestry Professions Act establishes the Association of Saskatchewan Forestry Professionals, an organization independent of government and industry, responsible for ensuring that its members maintain required standards for competency and conduct.
- The Forest Resources Management Act allows the ministry to implement a framework for sustainable management of Saskatchewan's forest resources.
- The Litter Control Act makes littering an offence and provides for the establishment and administration of a deposit refund system for various beverage containers.
- The Natural Resources Act (subject to OC 208/96) establishes the Province's mandate to manage, protect, conserve and develop renewable resources in a sustainable manner.
- The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, 1982 provides for the prevention, detection and suppression of prairie and forest fires originating in provincial forests, parks and on unoccupied Crown lands. It also governs compensation for conscripted fire fighters and authorizes establishment and regulation of fire bans and burning permit areas.
- The Protection of the Wild Ponies of the Bronson Forest Act provides protection for the wild ponies of the Bronson Forest.
- The Provincial Lands Act creates authority for the management and transfer of Crown lands.
- The Sale or Lease of Certain Lands Act gives Cabinet the ability to place conditions on the transfer or lease of lands listed in a schedule to this Act.

- The State of the Environment Report Act provides for public accountability in reporting of environmental conditions and activities through the preparation and release of a State of the Environment Report every two years.

- The Water Appeal Board Act establishes the Water Appeal Board and enables the board to hear appeals regarding water, sewage and drainage issues.

- The Wildlife Act, 1998 provides for the management, conservation and protection of wildlife resources through the issuance and revocation of licences, the prosecution of wildlife offences and the establishment of annual hunting seasons.

- The Wildlife Habitat Protection Act provides for the management, conservation and protection of wildlife lands and wildlife by preventing the sale and alteration of certain Crown lands.

Acts currently assigned to the Minister Responsible for Saskatchewan Watershed Authority are:

- The Conservation and Development Act

- The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority Act, 2005

- The Water Power Act

- The Watershed Associations Act

Appendix C – Key Partners and Stakeholders

The organizations listed below are considered the Ministry of Environment's primary partners/stakeholders because they:

- are provincial in scope;
- have a significant impact on the environment or natural resources; or
- are involved in major current issues or maintain a long term relationship with the ministry.

- Aallcann Wood Suppliers Inc.
- Agency Chiefs Tribal Council
- Agrium Inc.
- AREVA Resources Canada Inc.
- Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan
- Association of Regional Waste Management Authorities of Saskatchewan
- Association of Saskatchewan Forestry Professionals
- Battlefords Agency Tribal Chiefs
- BHP Billiton
- Cameco Corporation
- Canadian Association of Geophysical Contractors
- Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers
- Canadian Bankers Association
- Canadian Cancer Society
- Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre
- Canadian Energy Pipeline Association
- Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- Canadian Forest Service
- Canadian Heritage River System Board
- Canadian Institute of Forestry
- Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre
- Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
- Canadian Petroleum Products Institute
- Canadian Plains Research Center
- Canadian Standards Association
- Canoe Saskatchewan
- Carrier Forest Products Inc.
- Claude Resources Inc.
- CleanFarms
- Communities of Tomorrow
- Consulting Engineers of Saskatchewan
- Consumer's Co operative Refineries Ltd.
- Council of Saskatchewan Forest Industries
- Crop Life Canada
- Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan
- Domtar Corp.
- Ducks Unlimited Canada
- Enbridge Inc.
- Enterprise Saskatchewan
- Environment Canada
- Envirotec Services Inc.
- ERCO Worldwide
- Evraz Inc. NA
- Federated Co-operatives Ltd.
- Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations
- File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council

- First Nations University of Canada
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- FPInnovations-FERIC
- Golden Band Resources Inc.
- Green Lake Métis Wood Products Ltd.
- Health Canada
- Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting
- Husky Energy
- Imperial Oil Ltd.
- Independent Forest Operators of Saskatchewan
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- Interior West Fire Council
- Iogen Corp.
- Kitsaki Management Limited Partnership
- L & M Wood Products Ltd.
- Lehner Wood Preservers Ltd.
- Louis Dreyfus Canada Ltd.
- Meadow Lake Mechanical Pulp
- Meadow Lake OSB Limited Partnership
- Meadow Lake Tribal Council
- MeeToos Forest Products Ltd.
- Métis Nation - Saskatchewan (MNS) and MNS Regions
- Mistik Management Ltd.
- Moose Jaw Asphalt (Gibsons Energy)
- Mosaic Co.
- Natural Resources Canada
- Nature Conservancy of Canada
- Nature Saskatchewan
- New North
- Noramera Bioenergy Corp.
- NorSask Forest Products Ltd.
- Northern Saskatchewan Trappers Association
- Northwest Communities Wood Products Ltd.
- North West Municipalities Association
- Northwest Wildland Fire Compact
- Oilsands Quest Inc.
- Operator's Certification Board
- Parkland Industries Ltd.
- Parks Canada
- Partners for the Saskatchewan River Basin
- Potash One
- Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan
- Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative
- Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
- Prairie Mines and Royalty Ltd.
- Prince Albert Grand Council
- Product Care Association (Saskatchewan Paint Stewardship Program)
- Provincial Association of Resort Communities of Saskatchewan
- Regina Fish and Game League
- Richardson Nutrition Holding Ltd.
- Saskatchewan Applied Science Technologists and Technicians
- Saskatchewan Archaeological Society
- Saskatchewan Association of Firearm Education
- Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Centres
- Saskatchewan Association of Resource Recovery Corporation
- Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities
- Saskatchewan Association of Rural Water Pipelines
- Saskatchewan Black Powder Association

- Saskatchewan Bowhunters Association
- Saskatchewan Chamber of Commerce
- Saskatchewan Cooperative Fisheries Ltd.
- Saskatchewan Dutch Elm Disease Association
- Saskatchewan Eco Network
- Saskatchewan Environmental Industry and Managers Association
- Saskatchewan Environmental Society
- Saskatchewan Falconry Association
- Saskatchewan Forestry Association
- Saskatchewan Forest Centre
- Saskatchewan Government and General Employees Union
- Saskatchewan Government Growth Fund Management Corporation
- Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology (SIAST)
- Saskatchewan Minerals Inc.
- Saskatchewan Mining Association
- Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture
- Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources
- Saskatchewan Ministry of First Nations and Métis Relations
- Saskatchewan Ministry of Health
- Saskatchewan Ministry of Municipal Affairs
- Saskatchewan Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport
- Saskatchewan Nature and Ecotourism Association
- Saskatchewan Outfitters Association
- Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association
- Saskatchewan Potash Producers Association
- Saskatchewan Public Works Association
- Saskatchewan Pulse Growers Association
- Saskatchewan Research Council
- Saskatchewan Scrap Tire Corporation
- Saskatchewan Snowmobile Association
- Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association
- Saskatchewan Stock Growers Association
- Saskatchewan Trappers Association
- Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association
- Saskatchewan Waste Electronic Equipment Program
- Saskatchewan Waste Reduction Council
- Saskatchewan Water Appeal Board
- Saskatchewan Water and Wastewater Association
- Saskatchewan Watershed Authority
- Saskatchewan Wild Rice Council
- Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation
- Saskatoon Tribal Council
- SaskEnergy
- SaskPower
- SaskTel
- SASKTIP Inc.
- SaskWater
- Shell Canada
- Shore Gold Inc.
- Small Explorers and Producers Association of Canada
- Southeast Saskatchewan Airshed Association
- Southeast Treaty #4 Tribal Council
- South Saskatchewan Wildlife Association
- Suncor/Petro-Canada
- Terra Grain Fuels
- Tolko Industries Ltd./Meadow Lake OSB
- Touchwood Agency Tribal Council
- Tourism Saskatchewan

- TransCanada Corp.
- University of Regina
- University of Saskatchewan
- Vermette Trucking and Wood Preservers Ltd.
- Viterra Inc.
- Wascana Centre Authority
- Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd., Saskatchewan Division
- Wildwest Steelhead Corp.
- Whitemud Resources Inc.
- Wood Preservation Canada
- World Wildlife Fund
- Yara Belle Plaine Inc.
- Yorkton Tribal Council

Appendix D – Publications Released by Ministry

- 2008-09 Ministry of Environment Annual Report
- 2008-09 Status of Drinking Water Quality in Saskatchewan Annual Report
- 2009 Guide de Pêche
- 2009 Saskatchewan State of the Environment Report: State of Saskatchewan's Provincial Forests
- 2009 Stocked Waters Guide
- 2010 Anglers' Guide
- Aviation Services "Call When Needed" Agreement 2010
- Best Practices Guide for Open Burning
- Burning Permits for Open Burning: Frequently Asked Questions
- Chronic Wasting Disease: Mule Deer Samples Submitted 2007-09
- Chronic Wasting Disease: White-Tailed Deer Samples Submitted 2007-09
- Conservation Officer Career Fact Sheet
- Crown Resource Land Sale Opportunities: Questions and Answers
- Current Distribution Maps of Chronic Wasting Disease Positive Wild Deer in Saskatchewan: March 2010
- Don't Burn Grain Storage Bags
- Environmental Assessment Status Report – Year End 2009
- Forest Environmental Policy (Revised)
- Health and Environmental Effects of Burning Municipal Solid Waste (Environmental Protection Bulletin EPB 416)
- Hunting and Trapping Licence Sales and Revenue: 2008-09 Final
- Hunting: Frequently Asked Questions
- Ministry of Environment Plan for 2010-11
- SAML: Saskatchewan Air Monitoring Lab
- Saskatchewan Pilot's Handbook: Guide for the Safe Operations of Aircraft 2010
- Saskatchewan Wild Fur Harvest and Cash Values 2008-09
- Summary of the provincial Chronic Wasting Disease Sampling Efforts: 1997-2009
- Towards a Results-Based Environmental Regulatory System for Saskatchewan
- Trout Streams of the Cub Hills